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Use atlantis herbicide for avena fatua in the middle of a wheat field

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ABSTRACT

The article provides information on the amount and duration of wild macro and herbicides used in it.

Keywords: wild, Avena Fatu macro dynamics of germination, development, distribution, Atlantis herbicides.

1. INTRODUCTION

The relevance and urgency of the topic is that the weeds, which cause enormous damage to world agriculture, belong to 59 botanical families, with 209 species. Of these, 80 species significantly reduce crop yields. Most weeds grow freely in the weeds and cause great damage. Because of the narrow sowing of wheat, the absence of mechanical cultivation between rows creates favorable conditions for the free weed development [1].

In our country, attention is also being paid to the further improvement of the phytosanitary condition of wheat fields, the creation of scientific and practical works on weed control. The aim of our study: The main purpose of the study is to determine the extent and proportionality of wild salmon removal by means of the Atlantic herb during the winter wheat cultivation on the irrigated lands of Surkhandarya region in the south of Uzbekistan. Research object and methods used. Autumn soft wheat grown on irrigated land; herbicide of atlantis; weeds in the wild macro weeds. Laboratory, field and industrial testing experiments, sampling, phenological observations, biometric measurements in scientific research methods Methods of field experiments "Methods of Gosudarstvennogo sortoispytaniya selskoxozyaystvennyh kultur" The analysis was carried out with the help of Microsoft Excel software, and by Dospexov BA methodology "Field Experience Methodology".

The results obtained and their analysis. Determination of cost-effectiveness and development of recommendations on elimination of wild salmon by Atlantis herbicides widely spread in the steppes of Surkhandarya region. At present, it is difficult to find wild weeds on the irrigated lands in Surkhandarya region. At present, the area of wild macroeconomic damage is increasing due to the lack of scientific and practical solutions for the study of agricultural macroeconomic technologies for the destruction of winter wheat and the sharp decline in crop yield. Wild macaroni (white, black jug) is an early spring weed belonging to the ostrich pustoy or owl - Avena fatua grain family (craminae). Wild macro is very similar in appearance to the cultural macro but also increases very rapidly due to the intersection with the culture macro. Wild macro is also characterized by its fertility. It is a very dangerous weed for cereal crops. If 50 milligrams of wild salmon in 1m2 of wheat can reduce wheat yield by up to 20%, 300 - 4 times, 450 - 5 times. The root has penetrated to a depth of 130-160 cm. Body height is 60-190 cm. It is difficult to identify because wild grasses are similar to wheat germination by appearing before germination and germination. Wild salmon is captured only on the edges of the leaves, the edges of the wheat leaf are smooth, and when the second mark has sprouted, the root of the kernel, which, on the contrary, sprouted from the roots of the wheat. Leaves are thin and elongate, covered with small hairs. The bean differs from the cereals after its release. Their shells are dark and elongated and give up to 600 seeds. However,

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because the ripening phase is very elongated, the seeds begin to rot in the soil before the wheat ripens. The mass of 1000 grains is on average 22.5 g.

The yield of wild macro seeds is very low. The seeds germinate during the winter and germinate at 3-5 0C in the spring. Wild macro seeds also sprout at a depth of 20-30 cm. Seed productivity is stored in the lower soil layers and stored for up to 5 years. The seeds can germinate once they reach the surface layer of the soil. When the soil temperature and humidity are sufficient, up to 50% of the seeds germinate in early autumn and their negative effect increases. This activity should be carried out from the second leaf of the wild salmon to the third leaf. That is why it is very important to identify 2-3 phases of wild leaves in Surkhandarya region [2].

From our observations, in the Surkhandarya region, almost 90% of the wheat is contaminated with wild salmon and 75% are affected by varying degrees of intensity. The complexity of combatting wild salts in wheat is that it develops early in the spring, is more resistant to drought and frost, and absorbs nutrients and soil moisture more than wheat [1]. There are eight types of wild macro-species, which are common in almost all wheat fields [3]. In the case of wild wheat seed rhizomes, when the wheat crop is harvested, it spills into the ground, leaving 3-4% of the top seeds, 35 to 45% of the middle seeds and 80% of the lower seeds. Because these seeds of wild macro-seeds are about the same size and weight as wheat, the growth of wild salmon in the wheat is due to the fact that during the initial processing of wheat wheat it is difficult to separate the seeds. Therefore, wild macroeconds should be eliminated during the growth period. Another feature of the rapid growth of wild salmon is its secondary fertility period, which is why wild salmon seeds retain their fertility for many years.

The spring germination of wild macaroni seeds coincides with the time of the white birch tree peony ripening in Russia, whereas in the Surkhandarya region, the almonds are in the awakening period. Any shoot (grass) depends on the size of the seed and the nutrients it contains. As the seeds grow larger, the nutrients increase as they germinate and penetrate deeper into the soil. In the case of large macroseeds, the shoots are 18-25 cm in length, 15-18 cm in size, and 10-12 cm in the moon. Wild salmon seeds can also germinate in any deep soil. However, the length of the tumors varies [3].

So far, various herbicides have been used to eliminate wild salmon in wheat, although they are highly effective and have only been used to eliminate weeds or two-legged weeds. For example: Topic herbicides have been used against weeds and other weeds, and have to use herbicides against weeds [4]. The antioxidant antioxidant phenoxoprop-L ethyl antidote is also used in Pumo super, oats, tires, 100, and other herbicides, but not only for the use of weeds and other herbicides for weeds. Therefore, although our study uses Atlantis herbicides against wild salmon, this herbicide, along with other weeds, eliminates all two-stage weeds in weeds. Therefore, although the focus of our research is on wild macro and wildlife control, we also examine the effect of the use of the Atlantis herbicide on wild weeds on all other and two-stage weeds. The above-mentioned cases indicate that, in any case, wild salmon, which is widespread in the winter wheat fields, should be eliminated through appropriate herbicides. In this regard, new tasks are emerging in the autumn wheat fields on the irrigated lands of Surkhandarya region to determine the criteria and timing for the application of Atlantis herbicides in the eradication of wild salmon, which has been causing widespread decline in grain yield and quality. Conclusions. Field experiments are being conducted on Termez farm in the lower zone of Denov district farm in the upper zone of Surkhandarya region to determine the extent and timing of the use of Atlantis herbicides against wild salts that are widely spread on the winter wheat fields irrigated in Surkhandarya region. Field experiments are conducted on "Methodological guidelines on state tests on agricultural crops" (Tashkent, 2007) and by B. Dospekhov "Field Experience Methodology" (1985). Field experiments were conducted in four repetitions, with 100m2 test sites with a size of 50m2.3.5% of herbicides Atlantis are used against the wild salmon in the winter wheat fields.

2. CONCLUSION

In summary, this herbicide is a selective herbicide that is highly selective (linkage, linkage) to eliminate one- and two-stage annual weeds in wheat fields. Ingredients: 30~g / kg mesosulfiron - methyl sodium + 6~g / kg iodosul'firone - methyl sodium 90~g / kg methamphetamine - diethyl. Atlantis 3.6% herbicides were developed by the German farmer Bayer Kropsayens. Simple, easy to use, economical, time-saving, combined with the composition of the herbicide that is attached to the plant when dissolved, improves its comfort and is quickly absorbed into the seed. When the herbicide is dissolved, it is absorbed

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very quickly by the leaves and roots. The herbicides have physiological effects, such as mesosulfyrone - methyl sodium and iodosulfyrone - methyl sodium sulfonylmochemical herbicides. The mechanism of action is aistolactatsipnoza and Co A Carboxylase inhibits enzyme activity, cell division and growth of weeds.

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